





LEXINGTON:  
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6.

BANK FAILURES.

The disasters attending banks are truly alarming. New York, Virginia, Georgia and Missouri all come in for a share in this sort of news. Accounts of the situation of the Bank of Missouri, and one of Savannah are to be found in our columns of to-day.

An officer of a bank in Richmond Va. has been arrested for keeping the books of the bank improperly, and forcing the cash account to balance without the funds necessary to justify it. A Mr. E. W. Milligan has absconded from the Phenix Bank in New York, taking with him 70,000 dollars. A reward of 2000 dollars is offered for his apprehension and safe return with the funds.

Town and Village population.

The list of the towns and villages in Kentucky exhibits a population of about one fifth of the number in the state; but, as many are inhabited by families cultivating the soil, it may be stated that there are about nineteen-twentieths of the population of Kentucky supported by agricultural pursuits, and ruled by the other one-twentieth, who fill the state appointments generally, except county court magistrates and militia officers who are mostly taken from the country.

Judge Haywood of Tennessee.—We state from good authority that the important opinion of the gentleman as published in the Kentucky newspapers, found its way to the press without any of the solemnities of a court. It partakes more of a political than a judicial act. The other two Judges, White and Emmerson, have given no opinion on the subject of the Bank of Tennessee.

THE AURORA.

The concern which the well informed editors of some Atlantic papers take in our state affairs were not expected to be so positive against us—leaving no room to revoke or change, should they discover that they have been rather hasty in forming their conclusions. Some of those gentlemen treat the great Adam Smith with little respect—"he was a theorist possessed of too little practical knowledge to be useful in this country." May we not in the West, apply these arguments to our advantage against the acknowledged great men who assail us? Is it not possible that these great men in our large Atlantic cities may know nothing of remote regions in this union, except the little they hear through papers like their own? The minority in this state have much better reasons for their complaining—to their superior knowledge of the country may be added the great interest they feel in promoting its welfare by what we presume to consider their ruinous plans.

The general objections to the banking system are admitted by the people of Kentucky; but they are making an experiment of what we consider a new plan. Banking policy heretofore scraped together all the cash to be found to commence with, and shortly after exploded like torpedoes, without a cent. It is the policy of the present system to begin without money, in hopes of concluding with vaults overflowing; and this result is no chimera of wild speculators, but a part of the approved plan which the enemies of the new bank rely upon for success.—It must be, and is acknowledged, that the solvency of every bank in the union rests on future collections, and not on cash in hand. They have loaned dollars by thirty, forty, and fifty thousands, and have been often compelled by their own actual wants to press their debtors as flat as flounders to the ruin of both bank and debtor.

The new bank in Kentucky loans by hundreds only, and may certainly collect with as little loss as any other bank. We can see no advantage in the future prospects of any bank over that of our own state. A wise man, attentive to the history of banking, such as this day's paper contains, would find a good excuse with his children if he should lay up the notes of the bank of the Commonwealth in preference to any bank notes in the United States.

The editor of the Aurora, with all his great and useful labours, has given one striking instance of his ignorance of affairs out of town.—His knowledge of the science of war procured for him the appointment of Adjutant General in our late contest with Great Britain: he was called into service where a large army of Pennsylvania militia were embodied; and so little did he understand the feelings and dispositions of the men of his own state, that he soon caused a disturbance of such a serious nature that Gen. Gaines, the commanding officer of the district, thought proper to allow him to return to the city of Philadelphia.—This only proves what has always been known, that very few men are competent to all sorts of business.

We are not detracting from the worth of this gentleman in the main, or any other Editors of the Atlantic, who kindly lend their advice, although it comes more in the character of a military order than friendly council; but we do believe and suspect that their remarks would have more weight, and serve much better the purposes of future fame, if they were directed to the amelioration of the sufferings of the respective states in which they live, where we discover with unfeigned sorrow, that there is a godly number, and from the patience they endure the times, there is reason to apprehend,

nothing will be done for their advantage.—Let the laws have their own way, was the language of some of our fellow citizens, when the measures of Mr. Jefferson were aiming to avert war! The same language is now heard from the opposers of relief in every state. The unfortunate victims of such erroneous plans of government have a full share of our commiseration. We too in Kentucky are advocates for the laws being allowed to rule, but by this we mean that laws enacted in 1821, are as binding in our state as if they had the advantage of a score of ages in their favor, and that the provision of our constitution for keeping law-makers always ready at hand, convinces us that they have a right to pass such laws as the real wants of the people may require.—If such had been the understanding of the respect that was due to the laws of the land, the Embargo, Non-intercourse, together with sundry other salutary acts of our government, would have met with a better fate from the law-abiding part of this country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SIR.—Through the medium of your paper, I beg leave to make a few remarks on a piece under the editorial head in the Western Monitor of the 28th inst, relative to calling the legislature earlier than the time of their annual meeting. I sincerely regret that the Monitor should have in its columns sentiments so inconsistent with the general interest and opinions of the people. The writer speaks of the call of the legislature as an extra session; and dwells much upon the additional expense attending it, when it is evident that neither the executive nor any person friendly to the call, has any idea of an extra session, but an earlier meeting only. So far then from its being attended with more cost, it would be a saving of expenses; both to the members individually and to the government. The weather is now pleasant, the days are yet long, and a more leisure time than any other season in the year. Why then should there be objections to the earlier convocation? As relates to the sales of the public lands, the writer seems to think it will make no difference; but I will beg leave to ask the gentleman whether a certainty of the sales at a certain time, would not add more to the general credit of the note, bottomed upon that capital; than a continued state of suspense and doubts, on the part of many of the people, and especially those inimical to the bank, whether sales will ever be made for that purpose, or at least for several years yet to come; and as relates to the increase of issues of these notes, so very much wished for by a great portion of the people, would it not be important to know whether the sales of these lands would not justify greater issues? Should this be the case, which I believe there is little doubt of, would not the increase of these notes to one or two millions of dollars more, be an additional interest to the state, as well as an additional relief to debtors? Surely if a few of the first applicants have already been benefited, which the writer acknowledges; others may and ought to derive the same advantages; but industry, prudence and economy are recommended as a cure for the pecuniary distress. I would with all my heart unite with the writer in these particulars, and I believe no people can use greater exertions in that way, than the people in Kentucky are now doing, according to their ability; but like the man who cannot labour when he is sick, so a great many of the people of this state are deprived of the means of performing this great and laudable work.—The writer's arguments brings fresh to my mind, the parable of the man travelling from Jerusalem to Jerico, who was stripped of thieves of all he had and left on the road half dead. It so happened that a priest passed by on one side, turning his head, no doubt from the wounded man, giving once in a while a side glance only, for fear of being noticed by the distressed traveller. Next to him comes a Levite, who being more bold and less sympathetic, looks on the wounded man, and no doubt like many of our acquaintances in this day, upbraids the poor man for being in that situation; telling him he had come there too early or too late, and had not taken sufficient care; that he ought to have acted as he himself had done; and thus leaves him without affording any relief, passing on the other side. But the next that comes is a Samaritan, a man possessed of feeling and commiseration. Does he enquire into the cause of the man's distress? No. He binds up his wounds, and immediately takes him to an inn, a place where relief is to be had, and not only pays for his night's lodging, but engages to pay all subsequent expenses, until the wounded traveller is able to help himself.—Does the writer in the Monitor act the part of good Samaritan? No. But like the unfeeling Levite, he blames the unfortunate debtor, tells him not to look to the legislature for aid—that he must help himself; that this is the best time to pay debts—that the interest and costs are accumulating; but never once notices the debtor's bruises nor his nakedness; never tells us that his stock in trade, his house and lot, or his farm has been seized by the sheriff and sold for little or nothing. His credit and his spirits sunk, his customers gone, and his business so declined, that he is not now able to support himself and his suffering family even upon the meagre fare; he is now loaded with the most opprobrious epithets. He is a dishonest man, he will not pay his debts; he is a speculator—he has reached too far in the purchase of surplus produce of his country for a foreign market; he has built too many

houses, has gone too extensively into manufactures, and has too often lent his name as security for his friends: let him abide the consequences—let him now sink and his family with him. They expected to be rich; but now let them beg if they can do no better. Let his property be sold for what it will bring—it is worth no more: the country will not be injured by it—it will only pass out of his hands into that of others who will take better care of it.

This, in substance, Mr. Printer, is the language of the editor of the Western Monitor, and all the anti-relief men, especially those who are making themselves rich, with but little money out of the ruins of their neighbour, and for whom they not long ago professed great friendship.

As to the rise of property, as spoken of in the Monitor, I would ask the writer in what has it risen, except that of horses and negroes, the only articles now in demand for exportation, and of which but few are to be found in the debtor's hands? Let him ask the sheriffs and constables, and attend their sales, and he will find as great sacrifices now as has ever been made.—Land in the vicinity of Lexington within the last two weeks has been (no sham sale) sold at ten dollars per acre, which a few years ago, would have commanded at least fifty dollars per acre. Houses in town, from two to fifteen hundred dollars which would have sold at from two to ten thousand dollars. One instance took place within the present week, of a well built brick house and lot positively selling \$490, which a few years ago cost the builder \$3,700—and yet the Monitor seems to know nothing about it. Let any impartial man look around him, and enquire into the distresses of the people, and he will readily see the necessity of the immediate call of the assembly and of the adoption of all just and equitable relief measures. As relates to the sentiments of our members in the assembly: if I am not very much mistaken, every member, including our senator, previous to the election, promised their constituents that they would be in favour of all relief measures not incompatible with the constitution.—Mr. James E. Davis, the gentleman mentioned in the Monitor among the rest. It is true that Mr. Davis did declare himself last year against a property law; not that he was opposed to relief, but because he then thought the commonwealth bank the best mode of relief.—But now finding that institution insufficient, I have reason to believe, he is in favour of a just property law, an installment law, or any other law that will prevent the excessive sacrifice of property, and the utter ruin of a great portion of his constituents: which must inevitably be the case, without further relief income.

PLAIN TRUTH.

August 29th 1821.

THE JUDICIARY.

We present to our readers an extract from Mr. Talbot's speech in January last, on the subject of the sedition law. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Talbot, the delegation from Kentucky, together with about 18 members from other states, warmly advocated the same course; but the infatuation of the Judiciary prevailed by a few votes. This dangerous doctrine gains ground "step by step." The people, for whose benefit the laws under the sedition law were collected, have for twenty years declared by a repeal of the act, and by reiterated expressions of abhorrence for its passage, that they will not have money obtained by such unrighteous means. Yet the Senate of the United States, feeling greater respect for the Judiciary than for the sovereign will of the nation, continue to withhold these fines from the sufferers. The constitution in general terms provides for the freedom of speech, but an act of Congress declared certain expressions to be seditious, and the Judiciary, which seldom opposes executive power in any country, punished sundry persons severely under said law. The people at length became alarmed; awoke from their slumbers of security; and compelled their representatives to repeal the odious act, and impeach Judge Chase, the most daring among the offenders.—We consider this unequivocal construction of the constitution by the people, more binding on the government than any thing coming from all the Judges and Lawyers of the Federal and State Courts; and we trust the subject will never be permitted to rest till the point is gained. The Judiciary has gained this important "step," which may hereafter serve as a stand for another stride, if the people do not throw their representatives, remove it. In this way encroachments begin. Although this is not the only step of the Judiciary to supremacy, it is the first; and if Congress from the year 1817, have been able to do no more in a matter so clear, what right have the people to hope for better times in future?—If the money collected under the sedition law, is refunded, it will, in some degree, be considered gently reproving the Judiciary department: such reproofs are salutary, and tend very much to preserve the health of the whole system. The other two departments that passed this odious law, have not only been reproofed, but severely reprimanded, and yet the Judiciary department, equally guilty, has been permitted to escape; does not this show that we are governed by some strange infatuation, in our partiality for the Judiciary in preference to the Legislative branch of the government?

MR. TALBOT'S SPEECH.

"But our opponents, Mr. Chairman, not choosing to encounter this question by arguments in support either of the constitutionality or expediency of the se-

dition act; not willing to encounter the general sentiments of reprobation with which this obnoxious measure is now held and viewed in these United States; and entertaining as I fondly trust my honorable friends from Georgia and South Carolina do, the same opinions with myself in relation thereto, they have taken shelter behind the bench of judges; contending that the constitution is a government of checks and balances; and that by this theory the judiciary of the United States is the efficient check on the usurpations of congress in the enactment of laws, not warranted by the constitution; and that when this department has interposed its sanction in the exposition or execution of a law that no other department of our government have a right to interfere. And that as the law in question during its existence was enforced by the judicial power, and is now expiring, that congress have no constitutional right to interfere. These doctrines are beautiful in theory, and the arguments deduced therefrom are plausible and ingenious. They are such as caught my youthful mind as sterling political orthodoxy; but which recent events in the history of our country have taught me to receive with caution and distrust; as subject to many limitations, and as entirely inapplicable to the questions we are called upon to decide. But before I proceed to their refutation, permit me, Mr. Chairman, to premise, that there is no honorable gentleman on this floor who can entertain a higher reverence for the judicial character than myself, believing as I do, that there is no station in the social body requiring for the discharge of its arduous duties more exalted qualities of mind and heart; and that to the members of our Holy Religion, they have my esteem and veneration.—Sentiments which I have cherished during an intercourse of more than 20 years, during which my professional pursuits have produced an almost daily intercourse with gentlemen who have filled the bench with honour and integrity.—But entertaining these sentiments as I sincerely do, I cannot forget that judges are at best but men, partaking in common with us all, the frailties, passions and imperfections incident to our nature. Like us they are what nature, education, habit and particular modes of life have made them. I must be permitted to express my opinion, with much humility indeed, that the judiciary of the United States is not the only depository of the constitution of the United States, and of the rights and liberties of its citizens; the only expositors, in the last resort of the constitution and laws of the different states, as regards the delicate and important questions which have occurred and will again occur from the conflicting claims of national and state sovereignties. Much as these conflicts are to be deprecated, they must occur, and whenever they do occur, believe me, Mr. Chairman, I speak it in no evil augury, or melancholy foreboding; but from my limited observations on men and events which have passed before me, or are to be found recorded on the page of history, you will see opinions of your judiciary arrayed on the side of that power from which they have derived their honors and emoluments, and so of our state judiciaries too. It is human nature, which in spite of the utmost efforts of the virtuous and the wise, will bend the human mind, unconscious of the bias to the dominion of her imperious sway."

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.  
POPULATION  
Of the Towns and Boroughs in the state of Kentucky.

Towns & Boroughs.	Counties.	Pop.
Augusta,*	Bracken,	2,000
Barrenburg,*	Knox,	200
Bardonia,*	Nelson,	848
Bedford,	Henry,	57
Belleville,	Hopkins,	21
Bloomfield,	Bath,	80
Bloomfield,	Nelson,	138
Boalsgreen,*	Warren,	670
Barksdale,*	Cumberland,	292
Burlington,*	Domin,	251
Campbell Enlargt.	J. Jefferson,	173
Cannellville,*	Greene,	101
Carleton,*	Nicholas,	227
Christianburg,*	Shelby,	46
Clarksburg,*	Lewis,	40
Columbia,*	Adair,	404
Covington,*	Campbell,	272
Crab Orchard,*	Lincoln,	710
Cynthiana,*	Harrison,	791
Danville,*	Mercer,	654
Edyville,*	Caldwell,	235
Elizabethtown,*	Hardin,	205
Elkton,*	Todd,	179
Falmouth,*	Pendleton,	184
Fairfield,*	Nelson,	104
Flemingsburg,*	Fleming,	466
Frankfort,*	Franklin,	1679
Franklin,*	Simpson,	112
Georgetown,*	Scott,	1056
Ghent,*	Gallatin,	107
Glasgow,*	Barren,	210
Greensburg,*	Green,	537
Greensburg,*	Greenup,	74
Greenville,*	Muhlenburg,	204
Hardinsburg,*	Breckinridge,	250
Harrodsburg,*	Shelby,	18
Hartford,*	Mercer,	559
Henderson,*	Ohio,	140
Hosiersville,*	Henderson,	532
Hopkinsville,*	Owen,	25
Irvine,*	Christian,	1135
Jacksonstown,*	Estlin,	64
Jameson,*	Shelby,	12
Jeffersonton,*	Monroe,	29
Lancaster,*	Jefferson,	136
Lawrenceburg,*	Garrard,	391
Lebanon,*	Franklin,	71
Lewinsburg,*	Washington,	206
Lexington,*	Muhlenburg,	54
Lynchburg,*	Fayette,	5279
Liberty,*	Cassy,	23
Litchfield,*	Grayson,	60
Louisville,*	Jefferson,	4012
Madisonville,*	Hopkins,	84

M. Chester,*	Clay,	601
M. Martinsburg,*	Monroe,	8
M. Martinsville,*	Warren,	69
M. Marysville,*	Harrison,	58
M. Maysville,*	Mason,	1130
M. Middletown,*	J. Jefferson,	406
M. Millersburg,*	Bourbon,	402
M. Milton,*	Gallatin,	70
M. Monticello,*	Wayne,	102
M. Morganfield,*	Hart,	312
M. Morgantown,*	Union,	110
M. Mount Sterling,*	Butler,	129
M. Vernon,*	Woodford,	623
M. New-Castle,*	Montgomery,	112
M. Liberty,*	Bullitt,	110
M. Port,*	Rockcastle,	80
M. Nicholasville,*	Hart,	423
M. North Middleton,*	Henry,	187
M. Owensboro,*	Gallatin,	611
M. Owensville,*	Campbell,	452
M. Paris,*	Jessamine,	73
M. Perryville,*	Bourbon,	134
M. Petersburg,*	Daviess,	188
M. Pikeville,*	Beth,	1000
M. Portland,*	Bourbon,	190
M. Port William,*	Mercer,	210
M. Prestonsburg,*	Boone,	47
M. Princeton,*	Simpson,	20
M. Richmond,*	Monroe,	165
M. Russellville,*	Jefferson,	304
M. Salem,*	Gallatin,	101
M. Scottsville,*	Floyd,	125
M. Shelbyville,*	Enlargt. Jefferson,	331
M. Shepherdsville,*	Caldwell,	725
M. Shippingport,*	Madison,	1712
M. Simpsonville,*	Logan,	119
M. Soma,*	Livingston,	133
M. Springfield,*	Allen,	892
M. Stanford,*	Shelby,	301
M. Stephensport,*	Bullitt,	523
M. Shakers Establishment,*	Jefferson,	36
M. Summersville,*	Polaski,	171
M. Tompkinsville,*	Washington,	589
M. Versailles,*	Lincoln,	242
M. Washington,*	Breckinridge,	44
M. Westport,*	Mercer,	401
M. Williamsburg,*	Greene,	50
M. Winchester,*	Monroe,	198
M. Woodsonville,*	Woodford,	672
	Mason,	786
	Henry,	83
	Whitley,	60
	Clarke,	531
	Hart,	63

Total of the population of towns, &c.	40,007
Grant,*	These three counties are
Harian,*	near not to have county towns.
Trigg,*	

REFERENCES.  
\* The seat of government of the state.  
\* County towns.

RECAPITULATION.

Exhibiting the general aggregate amount of each description of persons in the District of Kentucky, by classes.

Free white Males,	223,696
do Females,	210,948
Total Whites,	434,644
Male Slaves,	63,114
Female do,	62,818
Total Slaves,	125,932
Free coloured persons, } Males, 1493	
	Females, 1256
Total free coloured persons, } 2,749	
All other persons except Indians not taxed,	182

TOTAL INHABITANTS,	564,317
Amongst which are	
529 Foreigners not naturalized.	
132,162 Persons engaged in Agriculture.	
1,617 Engaged in Commerce.	
11,779 Engaged in Manufactures.	

FOREIGN.

From the Boston Evening Gazette of August 17.

CONFIRMATION OF BONAPARTE'S DEATH.

The ship Elizabeth has just arrived here from Liverpool, bringing English dates to the 8th of June. The only article of interest by this arrival is the confirmation of the death of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, who died on the 5th of May last. The account was received in England from St. Helena, and couriers were immediately despatched to every court in Europe with the intelligence.

We learn that owing to a constant succession of easterly winds, there had been but few arrivals from the United States, at London for some time past.

DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

The following intelligence arrived in town yesterday from St. Helena: St. Helena, May 7.—Bonaparte died on Saturday, the 5th, at 6 P. M. after an illness of six weeks—the last fortnight only considered dangerous. The body has been opened, and the disease ascertained to be a cancer on the stomach, with a great extent of ulceration. "He has been lying in state since yesterday afternoon—the Admiral, Governor, and heads of departments, having first seen the body. During the first four weeks of his illness, it did not assume any very dangerous appearances, tho' he appeared himself conscious that it would terminate fatally. During the last fortnight it was evident to all the medical attendants that he could not recover. It is said that he gave directions about his affairs and papers, retained his senses till that period.—He said he wished to be opened, in order that his son might be informed of the nature of his disease. The body was opened by his own surgeon. We believe that he left a will, which, with his other papers, have been, or will of course be, transmitted to this country.

The despatches were brought by Capt. Croket of the 20th Regiment. They were immediately communicated to all the ministers, and to the ambassadors, by whom couriers are understood to have been despatched to their different courts.

[This has terminated the life of perhaps the most extraordinary man who has ever figured upon the page of history. Born of obscure, and without evident means of advancement, he rose to supreme power, not only over France, but over the continent of Europe; and his authority was extended to both hemispheres. Disdaining man but as the means of his own exaltation he probably surpassed all other personages in his ascendancy over every one who came within the vortex of his personal influence. After having dethroned kings, and overthrown Empires, he became himself the fit object of fortune—was dethroned and exiled to a high rock, in the midst of the ocean, under the guard of the greatest powers of Europe. There he was imprisoned, and there he has expired—a striking example of the inevitable destruction attending an uncontrollable ambition, and a warning to despots. Bonaparte had too great talents to be at liberty. He had violated all law when he exercised power, and the doctrine of necessity, abrogated all law in his imprisonment. The European Potentates were afraid to suffer the firebrand to touch the combustible materials which composed their respective nations. The death of Napoleon has perhaps brought into activity the pretensions of a living pretender to the throne of France. The effect of this event on that is not easy to be foreseen, or even conjectured. It gives Austria some power, and takes away from the influence of Great Britain. We hope those whose death has already placed at ease upon their thrones, will be induced to recollect that legitimacy cannot secure loyalty—when it endeavours to oppress, instead of benefiting mankind—and aims only at the perpetuation of power, instead of increasing human happiness.

Soon after the arrival of Captain Hendrie in London at the admiralty, with despatches, announcing the death of Bonaparte, Viscount Melville forwarded the substance of the despatch to Carlton House in a box, by a messenger, Mr. Croker, the Secretary of the Admiralty, followed soon after to the King's Palace.

Further particulars.

The despatches brought by Capt. Croket, announcing the death of Bonaparte, are dated St. Helena, May 17. That event took place on the 5th of May, at 10 minutes before six in the afternoon. The illness of the ex-Emperor, or lasted, in the whole, six weeks; and its effects on his frame, as described by an officer who had frequent opportunities of seeing him during that period, were so powerful as nearly to reduce him to a skeleton, and to obliterate all traces of his former features. During the latter part of his illness, he frequently conversed with his medical attendants on its nature, of which he seemed to be perfectly aware. He declared that it was hereditary, and that his father had died with the same disease. On examining after death, the stomach was found in a state of extreme ulceration, so that it appeared in some places perforated in its openings. His medical attendants gave it as their decided opinion, in which the physician who was called in coincided, that the disease was incurable, and that the climate had no effect in producing it. One trait of character displayed itself in his last moments, which marks the "ruling passion strong in death." As he found his end approaching, he was labored, at his own request, in his uniform of Field Marshal, with the boots and spurs, and placed on a camp-bed, on which he was accustomed to sleep when in health, and preferred to every other. In this dress he is said to have expired. It has been asserted, that the liegeon, which brought the despatches, also brought the body of Bonaparte to England, but this we understand is not the case. His attendants wished his body to be conveyed to Europe; but on opening his will, it was found that he had left a request that it should be interred in the island, and pointed out the spot in which he wished his remains to rest, in a beautiful valley near to his residence. Though Bonaparte is supposed to have suffered much, his dissolution was so calm and serene that not a sigh escaped him, or any intimation to the bystanders that was near. At the departure of the liegeon, no day had been fixed for the funeral; but it was understood that it would be solemnized with the military honors due to his rank.

A likeness of Bonaparte, after his decease, was sketched by an English officer, and is bro't to England. Count Montolieu, arrived by the ship which brought the intelligence of this event, and immediately forwarded it by an extraordinary courier to the French Ambassador. Numerous expresses left town yesterday morning to announce the death of Bonaparte to the different European courts. The news will be conveyed from Calais to the French capital by telegraph, where it will probably be known in less than 24 hours after its arrival in London.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The schr. Abigail arrived here late last evening in 17 days from Curacao, by which we learn from Capt. Johnson, that the fleet from Spain, consisting of 9 sail, on board of which was the new vice-roy, had arrived at Porto Cabello; but that, on learning the disastrous state of matters, in consequence of the successful progress of the patriots, his viceroyship considered it prudent, after taking a considerable part of the garrison on board, with their equipments, to direct his course first to Curacao, and thereafter to Kingston, Jamaica, where he intends remaining for the present. The Patriot army had not been idle after taking possession of Caracas. With that promptness which is so characteristic of Bolivar, he marched upon Porto Cabello, which after driving in the outposts, he closely invested, and pressed with so much vigour, that no doubt remained of the royalists being speedily compelled to surrender the place. The patriots were already in possession of the whole of the suburbs, the finest and most populous part of Porto Cabello. Several skirmishes had taken place, and many houses had been destroyed. As the Hippomenes was to sail in 4 days after age Abigail, it cannot be long before we receive more enlarged particulars of these interesting occurrences, and of the events subsequent to her departure.

Advocate.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having disposed of his interest in the Kentucky Gazette, will visit the different counties in the state to close all accounts prior to the 17th of October last, by notes of hand from those who are not prepared to pay. Persons having business to transact or accounts to collect in distant counties can have them strictly attended to by me, and a faithful return in a short time of what I may be able to do.—Business entrusted to me can be left at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

I. T. CAVINE.

August 30, 1821.



## SUMMARY.

FROM THE NEWARK EAGLE.

The following is a list of the principal female writers of England at present living: Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Hannah Moore, Mrs. Radcliffe, (niece of Mrs. Barbauld,) Mrs. Opie, Mrs. Inchbald, Miss Hutton, Miss I. M. Williams, Mrs. Cappe, Miss Porter, Miss Benger, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Marcel, Mrs. Lowry, Miss Owen, Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. Ibbetson, Miss Herschel, Miss Alkin, Mrs. Craham, Miss Edgeworth, Miss Cullen, M. D'Arblay (Miss Burney), and Miss Baillie. Besides others of less celebrity, but perhaps equal merit, whose names are not present to our recollection.

The Marquis of Drogheda, who was reported by the English and Irish papers to be dead, has contradicted the report. Unless he is a notorious liar, he is certainly entitled to credit!

The city and county of Philadelphia, contains 27,096 taxable inhabitants.

112 persons died in New-York, last week.

One whole page of a Newspaper, printed in Easton, Pa. is occupied with advertisements of sheriff's sales!

There are at present 35 Peace Societies in the U. S.

The first number of the Onondaga (N. Y.) Journal, a new paper, contains 22 new advertisements for the sale of real estate by the Sheriff, and 25 by assignees, attorneys, &c. There are 27 sales advertised by the sheriff, in the Trenton papers.

A novel instrument, called a Domestic Telegraph, has been invented in Mass. Its object is to convey information by signal from the parlour to the kitchen, so as to obtain every thing which is usually wanted from one to the other, without calling or speaking. A dial is placed in the former, communicating by a wheel and wire or string with a similar wheel and dial in the latter. Each dial is inscribed with the names of the articles commonly in requisition; and a hand on one gives motion to an index on the other, which points to corresponding words, a small bell calling the attention of the domestic to the dial.

Although every letter in the alphabet from A to Z has done its duty, no one has borne the brunt of battle with more bravery than B. Brown beat the British at Bridgewater, while Bainbridge, Blakely, Burrows, the two Biddies, Beal, Budd, have battered John Bull, till it has become impossible for him not to believe, that if he does not behave better, we will, with bullets, bombs and bayonets, give him a belly full.

"I never judged from manner," says Lord Byron, "for I once had my pocket picked by the civilised gentleman I ever met with; and one of the mildest persons I ever saw was Ali Pacha."

Pride—The proud man is a great fool, and loses what is his grand object. Instead of acquiring respect or regard, he renders himself contemptible.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Mr. Editor—The following is an extract of a letter from Gen. Lee, who was so instrumental in aiding the cause of the colonies, during the revolutionary war, whose services demand the gratitude of every American. It was addressed to Patrick Henry, Esq. then Governor of Virginia, and though written more than forty years ago, will suit the present age for titles very aptly.

"There is (says he) a barbarism crept in among us, that extremely shocks me. I mean those tinsel epithets with which we are so beset—His Excellency, and His Honor; The Honorable President of Congress, or the Honorable Convention, &c. &c. This fulsome, nauseating cant may be well enough adapted to barbarous monarchies; or to gratify the adulterated pride of magnificence in regal and pompous aristocracies; but in a great, free, manly, equal commonwealth, it is quite abominable; for my own part, I would as lief they should put rats-bane in my mouth, as the excellency with which I am daily crammed. How much more true dignity was there in the simplicity of address amongst the Romans! Marcus Tullius Cicero, Decimus Brutus imperator, or Caius Marcellus Consul, than to His Excellency the Honorable General Noodle, or the Honorable John Doodle. My objections are, perhaps, trivial and whimsical; but for my soul I can't help stating them. If, therefore, I should sometimes address you without the Excellency stuck to it, you must not esteem it as a mark of personal, or official disrespect, but the reverse."

Note—The writer of the above carried his notions of republican simplicity so far as to appear, while a Major General in the service of the United States, in the plainest dress; but he envied Gen. Washington, and his temper led him into such immoderate abuse of that great and good man at Monmouth, as made it necessary to suspend him twelve months. He never rose again in public service. Had his opinion of the folly of empty titles been observed, it would have relieved the American character from the odium which must attach to it, so long as we are pleased with the sound of Esquire, Honorable, and Excellency. This love of flattery is natural; but if we are serious in abjuring the worthless trappings of royalty, it is time to commence with titles, the most dangerous of them all. It is true they cost the nation nothing in dollars and cents; but the expense has already become oppressive, by creating a desire to obtain them, more for the sake of the honors, than a wish to render real service to the country.

Ed. Ky. Gazette.

From the St. Louis Enquirer of Aug. 17.

## BANK OF MISSOURI.

This institution, as has been announced by the President, suspended its operations on Tuesday last, with a view to the surrender of its charter, and as speedily as possible, to the final adjustment of its accounts. On Wednesday, a committee was appointed (composed of persons entirely disinterested, who were selected for their probity and intelligence,) to examine and report upon the condition of the bank. The following is the result of the investigation, &c. had at the banking-house, which we hasten to lay before the citizens as early as possible.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned having been requested by the President of the Bank of Missouri to inspect the Books of that institution, and examine into its state and condition, with a view to expose the same to the public (believing it due to those who are interested to know the true condition of the bank) we complied with his request, and submit the result of a full but hasty examination.

The Bank of Missouri is Dr.  
For capital stock paid in \$210,000 00  
" Notes in circulation 84,301 00  
" The United States' deposits 132,477 65  
" Individual deposits 42,611 01  
" Balances due on dividends 421 90

\$369,741 56

The Bank of Missouri is Cr.  
By bills discounted on personal security \$129,015 14  
" do in suit 4,019 02  
" do secured by mortgage 99,632 00  
" do secured by stock pledged 186,236 00  
" do of Exchange on Eastern cities 12,700 00  
" do do inland 8,726 00  
" protested (eventually considered safe) 3,385 02  
" Notes of Western banks (principally Knoxville and Huntsville) 9,147 09  
" Amount due from other banks 1,517 23  
" Notes of the St. Genevieve Branch 1,045 09  
" Auditor's Certificates 752 19  
" Specie on hand 8,334 45  
" Real Estate 17,713 75  
" Over-drafts 11,622 27

The committee in the investigation of the accounts of the bank, have not been enabled to enter fully into the sufficiency of the security upon notes discounted. The notes upon personal security we should suppose to be good, with the exception of the amount of about 39,416 82-100, (say thirty-nine thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars 82-100) part of which is considered doubtful; those secured by mortgage, owing to the difficulty of the times, and the depreciation of property, we cannot consider as a full security—in some instances the property is mortgaged for more than its value, even in better times. It ought also to be recollected, that if the Bank should proceed to collect its debts by legal means, instead of procuring money thereby, they will be under the necessity of taking property, of which the possession cannot be obtained sooner than two years and a half.

It appears, also, that the present Directors are the owners of 1,347 (say one thousand three hundred and forty-seven) shares of stock, upon which they have borrowed the sum of \$108,795, (say one hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars) and pledged their stock to the bank as security. They are further indebted by notes, secured by mortgage, for the sum of \$79,689, (say seventy-nine thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars) and, on personal security, the sum of \$69,075 86-100, (say sixty thousand and seventy-five dollars 86-100) and are ultimately liable, as endorsers, for the sum of \$37,310 (say thirty-seven thousand three hundred and ten dollars)—The committee have no means of ascertaining the condition of the branch at St. Genevieve, which possesses an independent capital of Forty Thousand Dollars, and keeps its accounts distinct from the Mother Bank.

From the foregoing statement, it will be seen that the ultimate payment of the notes of the Bank in circulation and the amount on deposit are amply secured, in the estimation of the committee, provided the Bank is indulged in making its collections, and proper measures are adopted to enforce the same, &c. the committee would further remark, from the shortness of the time taken up in the investigation, that they cannot vouch for the entire accuracy of the statement, but believe it would differ very little in the amount of the several items from a more particular and laborious examination.

R. WASH,  
A. FERGUSON,  
JAMES H. PECK,  
JAMES CLEMENS, Jr.,  
A. GAMBLE,  
Committee.

St. Louis, 15th August, 1821.

UNITED STATES' BANK.  
CHARLESTON, August 9.

The large capital of the United States Bank, and the great facilities which it enjoys, have all along embarrassed the operations of the State banks, where the latter had discounted too largely; but we had hoped that in the Atlantic States the evil had been overcome.

It appears, however, from the following letter, that the Planter's Bank at Savannah is found it necessary to apply to the United States' Bank to discontinue receiving their (the Planter's Bank) notes. This letter could never have been intended for publication. Its effect in print must be to depreciate the paper of the State Bank. It is obvious that their specie capital is not equal to their paper issues, and that they cannot redeem the

latter as required by the United States' Bank. Now if this be true, there is no occasion to ask of the U. S. Bank as a favour what their charter requires of them to do: that is, to refuse the notes of banks not paying specie. If, on the other hand, the Planter's Bank does pay its notes in specie, what is to be thought of its cautioning another bank against receiving payment from its debtors, and when perhaps the debtor may have none other to pay with?

Courier.

To ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq. President pro tem. of the Office Bank United States Savannah.

June 25th, 1821.

SIR—The Directors of this institution having come to the determination of annulling the agreement, now existing between it and the office of the Bank U. States, over which you preside, are desirous of dispensing with the sixty days notice, stipulated for in one of the articles, and giving the annulment immediate effect. If your board acquiesces, and the means possessed by our Cashier are acceptable, he will forthwith relieve all the paper you hold of ours.

In taking this step, we consider it to be due to your board to declare briefly our views and motives.

We wish you to refuse our paper hereafter; and I am instructed to request that from the date of the annulment of the present agreement, it may not be received in any shape.

That agreement was acceded to on the part of this bank, as a last experiment to avoid the alternative that was left to it for averting the ruin with which it was threatened by the Bank of the U. States, viz: "to refuse the payment of your demand."

The experiment has been made and found to fail. After six months experience, (during which every sacrifice, short of closing their doors, has been made to enable them to maintain their intercourse with your office) the State banks find themselves in a worse situation than before, and with a prospect ahead—(arising out of the measures of the Bank of the United States) that threatens incalculable distress in the trade of the place, and removes all doubts as to the policy they ought to pursue.

It is in vain that they curtail their discounts, restrain their circulation, or make annual importations of specie, if the paper is to be used as the exclusive medium of collection of the public revenues, and then converted into specie to be shipped away again; or your office [at a moment when it is crippled these banks as to render it utterly impossible for them to discount to the amount of a dollar] also declines business.

From such a system there can follow but one result, and it irresistibly impels the directors of this bank to resolve on refusing to pay its bills accumulated by the Bank of the United States, unless their intercourse can be conducted on the liberal and friendly footing which prevails among the state institutions.

I am, respectfully your obdt. serv't,

R. RICHARDSON.

DIED

At the seat of John Trumbull, Esq. in Jefferson county, Mississippi, Mr. Daniel Noll Bradford, of Boston, Mass. and formerly a professor in Transylvania University.

## THE TRUSTEES OF

## Transylvania University.

A QUAIN the public that the ensuing Session will open on the first day of October next. They again thank the occasion to offer their congratulations on the continuance and increasing prosperity of the institution. They confidently hope that, if the generous patronage which it has experienced should not be withdrawn, all the good wishes about it, which the friends of science and literature have entertained will be completely accomplished. Depending as the institution does for an income exclusively on public support, this privilege is made essential to its success. The necessity of procuring an adequate income has rendered it necessary to make a small addition to the price of tuition, which the trustees are persuaded will be justly viewed by an enlightened and liberal community. The price of tuition has been fixed at fifty dollars for the college year, in the regular classes, and forty in the preparatory department, of which one third is payable, as here before, in advance; or, at the option of parents and guardians, by giving bond and local security for the punctual payment of it as it becomes due. The trustees would earnestly inculcate the absolute necessity of the strictest attention to this particular. The very inconsiderable augmentation which has been made in the price of tuition will be more than compensated, as to those students who may live in common, by the reduced price of boarding there, which is only two dollars and a quarter per week, exclusive of some small incidental expenses. Those who prefer boarding in private families will have no difficulty in being well accommodated upon moderate terms.

Lexington, August 11—556f.

## The Lexington Brewery

Is now ready to receive barley, for which Cash will be paid—Also, wanted a good Master of experience, to whom liberal wages will be given by

CONNELL & MAHON.

Sept. 6th 1821.—556f

## NOTICE.

THE debts due to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette from the 17th of October last, are placed in the hands of JOSEPH FICKLIN, who is authorized to collect and pay the debts due from said office.

I. T. CAVINS & Co.

Note.—The accounts due prior to the above 17th of October, are to be paid to I. T. CAVINS, who will visit the different counties, for the purpose of collecting what has been so long due.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large quantity of FLOORING PLANK and SCANTLING for sale, at his farm, seven miles north of Lexington, and will undertake to fill any bill for Scantling on a short notice. Prices reasonable for cash in hand.

Aug. 17.—344f. M. FLOURNOY.

Office of the Com. Gen. of Subsistence, Washington, August 1, 1821.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 13th day of October next, for the supply of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

## At New-Orleans.

900 barrels pork  
1875 do fine flour  
10500 gallons proof whiskey  
825 bushels beans  
13200 pounds good hard soap  
4950 lbs good hard tallow candles  
210 bushels salt  
3600 gallons good vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

## At Eaton Rouge.

600 barrels pork  
1250 do fine flour  
7000 gallons proof whiskey  
550 bushels beans  
8800 lbs good hard soap  
3300 do good hard tallow candles  
140 bushels salt  
2400 gallons good vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

## At Natchitoches.

300 barrels pork  
625 do fine flour  
3500 gallons proof whiskey  
275 bushels beans  
4400 pounds good hard soap  
1650 lbs good hard tallow candles  
70 bushels salt  
1200 gallons good vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the first day of Sept. 1822.  
One-fourth on the first day of Dec. 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

## At Fort Smith, Arkansas.

300 barrels pork  
625 do fine flour  
3500 gallons proof whiskey  
275 bushels beans  
4400 pounds good hard soap  
1650 lbs good hard tallow candles  
1200 gallons good vinegar  
70 bushels salt  
One-half on the first day of June, 1822.  
And the remainder on the first day of Dec. 1822.

## At Council Bluffs, Missouri.

600 barrels pork  
1250 do fine flour  
7000 gallons proof whiskey  
550 bushels beans  
8800 lbs good hard soap  
3300 do good hard tallow candles  
140 bushels salt  
2400 gallons good vinegar  
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1822.

## At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.

60 barrels pork  
125 do fine flour  
685 gallons proof whiskey  
55 bushels beans  
880 lbs good hard soap  
330 do good hard tallow candles  
14 bushels salt  
240 gallons good vinegar  
The whole on the 15th day of May, 1822.

## At Prairie du Chien, Mississippi.

120 barrels pork  
250 do fine flour  
1370 gallons proof whiskey  
110 bushels beans  
1760 lbs good hard soap  
680 do good hard tallow candles  
28 bushels salt  
440 gallons good vinegar  
The whole on the first day of June, 1822.

## At St. Pierre, Mississippi.

420 barrels pork  
875 do fine flour  
4795 gallons proof whiskey  
385 bushels beans  
6160 lbs good hard soap  
2310 do good hard tallow candles  
1540 gallons good vinegar  
98 bushels salt  
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1822.

## At Chicago, south end of Lake Michigan.

170 barrels pork  
250 do fine flour  
1370 gallons proof whiskey  
110 bushels beans  
1760 lbs good hard soap  
680 do good hard tallow candles  
28 bushels salt  
440 gallons good vinegar  
One-half on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
And the remainder on the 15th of Oct. 1822.

## At Green Bay.

430 barrels pork  
1000 do fine flour  
5480 gallons proof whiskey  
440 bushels beans  
7040 lbs good hard soap  
2640 do good hard tallow candles  
112 bushels salt  
1760 gallons good vinegar  
One-half on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
And the remainder on the 15th day of June, 1822.

## At Mackinaw.

60 barrels pork  
125 do fine flour  
685 gallons proof whiskey  
55 bushels beans  
880 lbs good hard soap  
330 do good hard tallow candles  
14 bushels salt  
220 gallons good vinegar.  
One-half on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of Oct. 1822.

## At Detroit.

60 barrels pork  
125 do fine flour  
685 gallons proof whiskey  
55 bushels beans  
880 lbs good hard soap  
330 do good hard tallow candles  
14 bushels salt  
220 gallons good vinegar.  
One-half on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of Oct. 1822.

## At Niagara.

60 barrels pork  
125 do fine flour  
685 gallons proof whiskey

57 bushels beans  
880 lbs good hard soap  
330 do good hard tallow candles  
14 bushels salt  
220 gallons good vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st day of Sept. 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

## At Sackett's Harbour.

600 barrels pork  
1250 do fine flour  
6850 gallons proof whiskey  
550 bushels beans  
8800 lbs good hard soap  
3300 do good hard tallow candles  
140 bushels salt  
2300 gallons good vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

## At Plattsburg.

60 barrels pork  
125 do fine flour  
685 gallons proof whiskey  
55 bushels beans  
880 lbs good hard soap  
330 do good hard tallow candles  
220 gallons good vinegar  
14 bushels salt  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

## At Wat-utlet.

60 barrels pork  
125 do fine flour  
685 gallons proof whiskey  
55 bushels beans  
880 lbs good hard soap  
330 do good hard tallow candles  
220 gallons good vinegar  
14 bushels salt  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

## At Boston.

300 barrels Boston No. 1 pork, full hooped  
625 do fine flour  
5500 gallons proof whiskey  
275 bushels beans  
4400 lbs good hard soap  
1650 do good hard tallow candles  
70 bushels salt  
1200 gallons good vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

## At New-York.

360 bls New-York mess pork  
750 do fine flour  
4110 gallons proof whiskey  
330 bushels beans  
5280 lbs good hard soap  
1980 do good hard tallow candles  
84 bushels salt  
1320 gallons good vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

## At Fort Mifflin.

60 bls Phila. prime pork  
124 do fine flour  
685 gallons proof whiskey  
55 bushels beans  
880 lbs good hard soap  
330 do good hard tallow candles  
14 bushels salt  
220 gallons good vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

## At Baltimore.

120 bls Baltimore prime pork  
250 do fine flour  
1370 gallons proof whiskey  
28 bushels salt  
110 do beans  
1760 lbs good hard soap  
680 do good hard tallow candles  
440 gallons good vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

## At Fort Washington.

60 barrels pork  
125 do fine flour  
685 gallons proof whiskey  
55 bushels beans  
880 lbs good hard soap  
330 do good hard tallow candles  
14 bushels salt  
220 gallons good vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

## At Norfolk.

180 barrels pork  
375 do fine flour  
2055 gallons proof whiskey  
165 bushels beans  
2610 lbs good hard soap  
990 do good hard tallow candles  
42 bushels salt  
660 gallons good vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

## At Charleston, S. C.

120 barrels pork  
250 do fine flour  
1370 gallons proof whiskey  
110 bushels beans  
1760 lbs good hard soap  
680 do good hard tallow candles  
28 bushels salt  
440 gallons good vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

## At Savannah.

60 barrels pork  
125 do fine flour  
685 gallons proof whiskey  
55 bushels beans  
880 lbs good hard soap  
330 do good hard tallow candles  
14 bushels salt  
220 gallons good vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

## At Augusta, Geo.

60 barrels pork  
125 do fine flour  
685 gallons proof whiskey

125 do fine flour  
685 gallons proof whiskey  
55 bushels beans  
880 lbs good hard soap  
330 do good hard tallow candles  
14 bushels salt  
220 gallons good vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of March, 1823.

## At Ferdinand, Amelia Island.

60 barrels pork  
125 do fine flour  
685 gallons proof whiskey  
55 bushels beans  
880 lbs good hard soap  
330 do good hard tallow candles  
14 bushels salt  
220 gallons good vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

## At St. Augustine, E. I.

120 barrels pork  
250 do fine flour  
1370 gallons proof whiskey  
110 bushels beans  
1760 lbs good hard soap  
680 do good hard tallow candles  
28 bushels salt  
440 gallons good vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

## At Pittsburg, Pa.

60 barrels pork  
125 do fine flour  
685 gallons whiskey  
55 bushels beans  
880 lbs good hard soap  
330 do good tallow candles  
14 bushels salt  
220 gallons good vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.  
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.  
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

It is understood that the pork to be contracted for, (except at the depots of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, where the quantity is otherwise designated,) is to consist of an entire hog to the barrel, (except feet, legs, ears, and snout, which are inadmissible,) and should the hog be of less weight than two hundred pounds, the deficiency is to be made up with good fat side pieces.

The pork, beans, flour, whiskey, salt, and vinegar, must be delivered in strong and secure barrels, and the soap and candles in strong and secure boxes, of a convenient size for transportation.

The pork, whiskey, vinegar, and flour, in seasoned heart of oak barrels—the pork in barrels full hooped.



## Poet's Corner.

The following Masonic Hymn, so distinguished by its piety and devotional sublimity was sung with enthusiastic applause at Church Hill on the 23d of June last at the Masonic procession in commemoration of St. John, and is now published at the request of many of the Brethren who heard and admired it.

### A MASONIC HYMN.

By the Honorable Brother ROBERT WRIGHT.

Hail Great Jehovah, God of Love,  
Whom heaven and earth adore,  
Whom angels sing to him above,  
His love divine implore.

His holy laws let all obey,  
Inscribed on every heart;  
His glory sing by night and day,  
To every soul impart.

No sect shall e'er, with impious sway,  
Our Mystic union break;  
Jehovah's standard we'll display,  
And that we'll ne'er forsake.

To man we'll yield a Brother's love,  
The great command of heaven,  
Created by one God above,  
Cemented by his heaven.

In every age, in every clime,  
Jehovah was the same,  
To all, he taught his law divine,  
To glorify his name.

Let us proclaim that God of Love,  
Who doth our hearts entwine;  
His standard bear to realms above,  
The infinite sublime.

### WISHES.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Now give me but a cot that's good,  
In some great town's neighbourhood:  
A garden where the winds may play,  
Fresh from the blue hills far away;  
And wanton with such trees as bear  
Their loads of green through all the year,  
Laurel and daisy flowers:  
So may some friends whose social talk  
I love, there take their wonted walk,  
And spend a frequent holiday.

And may I own a quiet room,  
Where the morning sun may come,  
Stored with books of poesy,  
Tale, science, odd morality,  
Fable and divine history,  
Ranged in separate cases round,  
Each with living marble crowned.

And one I'd have, whose heaving breast  
Should rock me nightly to my rest,  
By hushy chains fast to my ear,  
Faster by Love's sweet sorcery.

She should be a woman who  
(Graceful without much endeavour)  
Could praise or excuse all I do,  
And love me ever  
I'd have her thoughts fair, and her skin  
White as the white soul within;  
And her fringed eyes of darkest blue,  
Which the great soul looketh through,  
Like heaven's own gates cerulean.

## Miscellaneous.

EXTRACT FROM

### "A LETTER FROM THE KING TO HIS PEOPLE."

(Continued.)

Carlton Palace, Dec. 1, 1820.

It was the same generous feeling which induced my Royal Father to adopt, as a previous step, my proposal of a private and confidential inquiry, in a matter, where less considerate conduct might, at once, have transferred the cause of offence to a public tribunal. Throughout the whole of this affair, her Royal Highness was treated with a delicacy suitable to the peculiarity of her situation, to which every, and the most generous consideration was paid. Her Royal Highness was aware of it, and at the moment felt herself so treated.

Did I, upon this occasion, dissent from the line of conduct recommended to be pursued? No. Did I interfere with the duties of the noble lords commissioners upon the occasion? No. Did I, as a husband, cease to perform the terms of separation, even after the imperious necessity which had devolved upon me as Prince of Wales, or requiring indemnity for the succession to the throne? No. I assert that, in the conflict of duties imposed upon me as a husband, and as Prince of Wales, when the admonition of my royal parent was deemed sufficient for the occasion, I acquiesced. Nor, on a subsequent occasion, did I hesitate to pay the debts of the illustrious person in question, in her character of my wife. Nay, more, I carried still further the spirit of conciliation, and proof of my acquiescence in the result of such investigation, by the subsequent advance to honour and distinction of one of the parties implicated criminally in the Prince of Wales. Am I, therefore, on the occasion, the avowed approver of the result of the inquiry; and do I stand convicted, either of being satisfied that the accusation was overstrained?

When the Princess of Wales had received the admonitory letter of 1806, no complaint was made at the time by her, either against its justice, or the mode in which the inquiry had been conducted. It was reserved to revive the painful subject seven years after its occurrence; and to attack the proceedings, as well as the intermediate restraint which had been imposed on the intercourse of the princess with our daughter, in a letter dated early in 1813, addressed to me as Regent of these united kingdoms. That letter, as containing a matter of complaint deserving of inquiry, was submitted, without regard to the personally offensive remarks contained in it, to several dignitaries of the church and of the law. Upon this second report, the restriction alluded to was still continued, and the aspersions cast upon the testimony of certain witnesses connected with the inquiry of 1806, were pronounced to be wholly groundless, and without the slightest support of proof.

It is important for me to draw your attention to the circumstance, that the

two reports were drawn up by noblemen of differing political sentiments, accustomed to constant parliamentary opposition: if therefore from such an ordeal, the proceedings of 1806 have escaped censure, and consequently became stamped with a character of fair and impartial justice, I have a right to demand, and do demand, a full and complete acquittal from all those false and unprincipled motives, by which my conduct has been stigmatized; I plead guilty only of one motive, that of preserving to my daughter her rights, and protecting the purity of succession to the throne of my ancestors.

Had the result of this second report, produced by a set of political reasoners wholly opposed to the first commissioners; but it brought home to the witnesses upon the former occasion, any charge of perjury, or have elicited any trace of unworthy motive, or corruptly contrived evidence; it would have been my unavoidable duty, as Regent, and the office most pleasing to me as a husband and man, to have revived that inquiry, and to have punished the guilty participants in it; and besides, it was at all times open to the princess to bring her accusers before the tribunals of her country. Unless therefore every principle of civilized conduct has been violated by me, and I alone have proceeded upon impulses different from all mankind, surely, on my account, I must have rejoiced at any elucidation that had sprung up, had it been only for the mere selfish purpose of wiping from myself the mortification of such recorded aspersions.—Was it to be supposed, that I should tamely cover myself with the mantle of my own shame, could I have had in my power to destroy every thread of the garment? I should have deserved the scorn of the age, and ill merited the allegiance of my father's subjects, could I have hesitated one moment in following the mildest ray which might detect the mystery of 1806, and completely clear her Royal Highness from those charges.

I have thus brought down the material circumstances of my unhappy marriage to the period of the departure of her Royal Highness for the continent; the transactions in themselves, however unfortunate, are plain and simple, easily understood, and as capable of explanation, when viewed without any tendency to party or faction. The incidents may be thus briefly stated:

1. Our private separation.
2. Our public separation.

3. The interval between our public separation and the inquiry of 1806.

4. The complaint of the Princess in 1813, as to the restricted intercourse between herself and daughter.

5. The retirement of the Princess to the continent.

The first point (the reasons of our private separation) it does not become me to explain; her Royal Highness might, if she had so pleased, have claimed in the proper court, the restitution of her conjugal rights; such a proceeding would have produced an explanation.

As to the second point, we separated upon terms mutually understood, and to which the Princess added herself a permanent condition; these terms have been by me inviolably preserved—as a husband, I enable my wife to maintain the dignity of her rank and station as Princess of Wales; I visited her separation with no pecuniary privations, but on the contrary paid for her debts exceeding her means of expenditure to the amount of forty-nine thousand pounds, the government of the country at the same time liquidating a further sum of thirty-one thousand pounds.

As to the third point, the preceding remarks in part apply. On the subject of the actual inquiry, I may be allowed to say, that a Prince of Wales is born with certain rights previously created, as a line of duty to be by him fulfilled.—The preservation of the chastity of his wife, with a view to the purity of the succession, is one of those duties. When, therefore, in consequence of rumours too loud and too deep to remain unheard, I demanded an inquiry, as part of the duty of my high birth and national rank—I submitted the case to the responsible minister of the crown: I acquiesced in the sentence passed upon the termination of the inquiry, and bowed to the decision which had been pronounced by the warm and zealous friend of the Princess, who was judge upon the occasion.

As to the fourth point, I endeavoured by every means in my power to prevent our disputes from taking a political turn, embarrassing to the government of the country, and I most particularly aimed at preserving in the mind of the Princess Charlotte, a neutrality on the delicate occasion; the restriction imposed on the intercourse between the Princess and her daughter was connected with the system of her education, which by law rested with the sovereign. When, on a subsequent period in 1813, the Princess of Wales addressed to me, as Regent, a letter alluding to such restriction, and also the proceeding of 1806, almost grown out of recollection, I submitted such letter to noblemen, differing in political opinion from those who had on the former occasion made a report on the conduct of the Princess, the result of this re-inquiry produced no change, no imputation on the former statements and evidence, and I still continued to consider the affair as one of domestic inconvenience; inasmuch as the succession to the throne was pronounced not to be endangered.

As to the fifth point, upon the retirement of her Royal Highness to the continent, I continued to the Princess her residence in a royal palace, leaving it as a domicile open to her return, and I declare upon my honour, as a Prince, that

I never on any previous occasions threw the slightest obstacle in the way of her Royal Highness's comfort, tranquillity and domestic arrangement. The affairs of Princes cannot be conducted in the same obscure and unostentatious mode as those of private individuals; to snatch a few moments of private life is, in a Prince, to enjoy real happiness. All the difficulties which have occurred in the case in question, had been produced and created; they were not of natural origin, but have been foisted on the original evil by factious persons, seeking to advance their own political purposes. Had not the Princess placed herself avowedly in such hands, many of the mortifications of her situation had been avoided; they would indeed have had no existence.

Finally, I declare again, upon my honour, that my conduct aimed to keep the whole unhappy affair within the character of a domestic and purely personal misfortune; and it is only by the attempts made by faction, to give it a political complexion, that the attention of the people has been fixed upon it as a national grievance.

Her Royal Highness quitted England as a Princess of Wales, early in August, 1814, and in the succeeding November, a short interval of three months—appears to have consulted my tranquillity, by furnishing grounds for a third inquiry into the propriety of her conduct.—After three years of rumors, a commission to examine into their truth or falsehood, was a third time rendered necessary for the honour of the crown of these realms; thus in both cases, as well as in the investigation of 1806, as also that of 1818, it was not until years of rumour had been allowed to rouse suspicions that any official measures were adopted to inquire into their reality.

Will the virtuous and noble, the high-minded and chaste, the amiable and domestic females of England, adopt the Queen as an example worthy of their imitation? Will they pronounce her faultless? Will they compose her court? If I am to place the Queen upon the throne of my ancestors upon such terms, I am ready to do so. Upon none other can or ought a Queen to sit upon the throne of pre-eminent England.

I have previously remarked that, from the period of my becoming Regent, the differences between the Princess and myself had assumed a political character, and been treated by many as a party question.

The companions of my youth, and the distinguished characters with whom, in my earlier years I had intimately associated, had created in the public mind a widely extended and readily believed opinion, that, when the sceptre of my father should descend to me, I should form among those associates have chosen the members of my administration. During the discussion of the terms of the regency, I was careful to avoid giving any pledge of the line of policy I might find it expedient to adopt. A short previous administration, composed of those political friends, by whom it was conjectured my councils would have been directed, had enabled me to form some opinion of their executive talents; and notwithstanding an overture was made by me to them, to propose an administration. But when I found the conditions required would have reduced me to a mere political automaton, of which they were to possess the key; that, not content with forming the administration, they required also, that I should be surrounded in my household by their adherents, and left to no choice in the appointment of my own attendants; when with this I compared the candour and unequivocal absence of all personal feeling with which the bill creating the Regency was carried by the then ministry, and above all, the frank, loyal, and respectful regret which was shown to the calamity of my revered parent; and the so immediate provision made for the resumption by him of the regal dignity, that, should I have pleased providence so to have restored him; my royal father would have awakened as it were from a dream, and should have found himself unrecalled of his affliction; when to this I added the important consideration, that the flame of freedom was beginning to glimmer in Spain: that the then administration were prepared to take the advantage of every circumstance favourable to the destruction of the military tyrant of Europe, and when all these various considerations were upheld by the weight of personal character which was contained in the then cabinet; I felt sufficiently justified in no suffering former prepossessions to stand for one moment in the way of newly created duties. I felt that an existing experienced executive was, at such a time, safer than a theoretical cabinet. I had also a doubt in my own mind, whether, during my sovereign's life, I ought, as Regent, to adopt the principle of those who had been violently opposed to my Royal Father's measures, or pursue a line of policy unchanged, and such as my king would have continued had he remained the active head of the empire. This was a feeling of the heart—it was mine.

This my determination produced two consequences: 1. A series of unbroken, glorious, and important victories, attended with such results, as the history of the world, within a similar period of time, cannot produce. 2. The conversion of matrimonial differences into a political attack upon my authority.

In private life, what would the friends of a married couple, so long divided as the Queen and myself have been, think of the conduct of a wife, who would wish to return to her husband, under circumstances such as have occurred between us? Would any female in England so

meanly conduct herself? Would any husband in England so take back a wife? If he would not, why should your king? If the female would not so return, why should the Queen? You will tell me, "To claim her rights." I reply that the Queen possesses no political rights, but certain prescribed prerogatives—those prerogatives are legally defined; their value, as personal advantage, can be ascertained; they can be enjoyed by the Queen as well absent as present. I have offered her an equivalent. You will tell me, that "she chooses to return to our country, and that I have no right to restrain her." The Queen has chosen to return, and by the laws of the realm must she now abide! The Queen is my subject.

I am now drawing towards the close of my letter, in which my faithful subjects and excellent fellow countrymen will, I trust, agree with me, not only that the difference existing between her Majesty and myself arose out of a domestic cause, and was solely of a domestic nature; but that all the popular feeling which has been excited, has arisen from the political misdirection imposed upon the transaction; important to the nation only as it may be connected with their welfare. How that welfare can be promoted by forcing upon a loathing husband an equally loathing wife, appears to me a problem in government not easily to be maintained in argument or proved by historical reference. If I am unhappily united to a bad wife, or the Queen be under the caprice of a bad husband; provided these unpleasanties be confined within the limits of our personal conduct, and are not mixed up with the affairs of state, I see then no impediment to the due constitutional performance of my duties as a king; but on the contrary, if the people disturb my kingly office, and clog its executive or dignity with an unreasonable family blister the chance is that the system of government may become ill-executed, greatly obstructed, or completely embarrassed. If such is the aim of the partisans of the Queen, I have then only to declare this my determination, "That if the claims of the Queen can make no impression on me, upon their own merits, any political association which she may form to give weight to, or disguise such claims, will only call forth from me, as your king, a firmer defence of my rights, which are the rights of the constitution, under which I, the nobles and people, all alike find reciprocal protection."

## EAGLE



## PORTER CELLAR.

THE citizens are solicited to visit the EAGLE PORTER CELLAR, No. 7, Cheapside, where they can be supplied with GOOD PORTER, in Wood and Bottle, and every other refreshment incident to the present season.

31 August 24, 1821.



## E. M. PATTERSON,

Apothecary and Druggist,

HAVING just commenced business, in his Shop (McCALL'S OLD STAND) north of the public square, in Lexington, has just received a fresh supply of

## Medicines and other Articles

Cles in his line, and expects still an additional quantity in a few days, making his assortment complete.

Having devoted some years in close application to the business, he feels himself capable, and is determined to deserve confidence, gives assurances that his medicines shall be genuine, of the best quality, and neatly & correctly put up. As he wishes to sell very low, and devote himself exclusively to his shop and laboratory, he will keep no books, therefore no running accounts can be permitted. Lexington, July 19, 1821.—29-Bt.

## WOOL WANTED.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price in SPECIE for Kentucky Mutton, for WOOL, delivered at his House, opposite the Lexington Woolen Factory.

FRANCIS McALLER.

Lexington, May 3, 1821.—18\*6m

## RUN AWAY

FROM the undersigned living near Monroe, Overton county, West Tennessee, a dark

## Mulatto Boy named George,

About twenty-three or four years old, six feet high or upwards, well made; has a small scar on one of his cheeks occasioned I believe by the cut of a knife. He is quite a polite boy, converses with very good sense and reason. Any person or persons who will apprehend said boy and give me information so that I can get him, or deliver him to me in Monroe, Overton county, West Ten. shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

BENJAMIN TOTTEN.

July 10, 1821.—28-2m

## Cash for Tallow.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of clean rendered TALLOW, for which CASH will be paid on delivery.

WALTER CONNELL.

Lexington, May 13, 1821.

## A Neat Little Pony for Sale.

ANY person wanting an uncommon SMALL NICE LITTLE PONY, with SADDLE and BRIDLE complete, suitable for a small boy, may be accommodated by applying to JAMES W. HENDERSON, on the Lees-town Road, 4 miles from Lexington.

32 August 15, 1821.

## LAND SALES.

### By the President

### OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS the President of the United States, is authorized by law to cause certain LANDS of the United States to be offered for Sale, viz:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that Public Sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain Lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Wooster, in Ohio, on the first Monday in June next, for the sale of the thirteen sections of Land in the District of Wooster, heretofore reserved for the use of certain persons of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and subsequently ceded to the United States.

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-seven townships, viz:

Townships 1 and 2, north, of ranges 2, 10 & 11

1, 2, 3, 4, range 12

1 to 8, ranges 13 and 14

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 8, north, of range 15

1 to 7, ranges 16 and 17

1, 2, and 3, range 18

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-six townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 5, south, of range 5

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, 6

1 to 8, 7

1 to 6, 8

At Vincennes, in Indiana, on the third Monday in June next, for the sale of the lands belonging to the U. States, in the tract set apart for the location of private claims, by an act, entitled "An act respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio?" passed on the 21st of April, 1806.

At Brooksville, in Indiana, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 10 to 16, of ranges 2 and 3

22 16, 4 and 5.

At the same place, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty townships, viz:

Townships 15, 16, and 17, in ranges 6, 7, 8,

15 and 16, in range 12

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, on the first Monday of September next, for the sale of thirty-four townships, viz:

Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7, 8, 9, and 10

31 and 32, in range 15.

At the seat of Government, in the territory of Arkansas, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz:

Townships 5, 7, 9 & 10, S. in range 19 west

5 to 10, 20

6 9 21

8 14 22

At Washington, in Mississippi, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of any lands which are surveyed in the District west of Pearl river, which have not heretofore been offered for sale.

At St. Stephens, in Alabama, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of such tracts of land in township eight, of ranges 1 and 2 west, and in townships 6, of range 3 west, and sundry other tracts of land in the District east of Pearl river, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.

At Huntsville, in Alabama, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of the Islands in the Tennessee river, and of sundry detached fractions in townships 5, 6, and 7, of range 1, east, bordering on the Cherokee boundary line, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.

At Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-two townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 22, in ranges 1 and 2 east.

15 20, in range 3.

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-three townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 22, of range 3 west.

22 4 and 5.

15 21, 6 and 7.

At the same place, on the third Monday in October next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 8, 9, and 10 west.

At the same place, on the third Monday in November next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 11, 12 & 13 W

15, 16 and 17, 14

At the same place, on the third Monday in December next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:

Townships 18 to 21, in range 14, west.

15 21 15, 16 and 17

Each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will as usual be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 19th day of April, in year 1821.

JAMES MONROE:

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

By the President of the United States: WHEREAS, by the 4th section of an act of Congress, passed on the 24th day of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the Sale of Public Lands," the President of the United States is authorized to cause all such lands which shall have reverted before the 1st day of July, 1820, and which shall then belong to the United States, together with the sections and parts of sections heretofore reserved for the future disposal of Congress, which remained unsold at the time aforesaid, to be offered at public sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that Public Sales (according to law) shall be held on the second Monday in September next, at the Land Office in Steubenville, Ohio, for the disposal of the Lands above mentioned, situated in the Steubenville Land District.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 9th day of July, 1821.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States in the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, will publish the above once a week till the first Monday in September next, and send their accounts (receipted) to the General Land Office.

July 10.—30

Blank Executions for Sale.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain public lands to be exposed to sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale shall be held at Poke Bayou (town of Napoleon,) where the Land Office for Lawrence County District, in the Arkansas Territory, is located, on the second Monday in October next, for the disposal (agreeably to law) of such lands, situated in the military tract within the said district, as have not been appropriated to the satisfaction of warrants for military services.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools will, as usual, be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 11th day of July, in the year 1821.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of the Laws of the United States in the states of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, are requested to insert the above once a week until the first Monday in October next, and send their accounts (receipted) to the General Land Office.

July 14.—30

## NEW GOODS.

Just imported from Philadelphia, by ALEXANDER PARKER, and now opening at his Store on Main-street, in Lexington, opposite the Court-house, a very large and elegant assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of

SUPERFINE & coarse broad cloths, ast'd.  
Superfine and coarse cassimeres do  
Ladies' habit and pelisse cloths do  
Cassimets and flannels do  
Rose and point blankets do  
Bombazets and bombazines do  
Common and fancy vest coatings do  
Velvets and Corduroys do  
Chintz, calicoes and gingham do  
Muslin and chintz robes do  
Table and towelling diapers do  
Irish linen and sheetings do  
Steam loom and India muslins do  
Domestic plaids & cotton sheetings do  
Bedding and brown holland do  
Cotton checks and stripes do  
Men's silk, cotton and worsted hose do  
Ladies' do do